

## TALMAGE ON THE WAR

The Noted Divine Says Spain Must Get Out of This Hemisphere.

Alleviations of War—Unity of North and South—Most Unselfish War of All the Ages—The Advancement of Liberty.

Most pertinent to the exciting times through which we are now passing is this sermon of Dr. Talmage, in which he proposes to cheer the people who are saddened by the horrors of this war. Text, Psalms 27:3: "Though I should rise against me, in this will I be confident." Dr. Talmage said among other things: "The ring of battle-axes, and the clash of shields, and the tramp of armies are heard up and down the Old Testament; and you find godly soldiers like Moses, and Joshua, and Caleb, and Gideon, and scoundrelly soldiers like Sennacherib, and Shalmaneser, and Nebuchadnezzar. The high priest would stand at the head of the army and say: 'Hear, O Israel, ye approach this day unto battle against your enemies, let not your hearts faint, fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them.' And then the officers would give command to the troops, saying: 'What man is there that hath built a new house and hath not dedicated it? Let him go and return to his house, lest he die in the battle and another man eat of it. And what man is there that hath betrothed a wife and hath not taken her? Let him go and return unto his house, lest he die in the battle and another man take her.' Great armies marched and fought. In the time of Moses and Joshua all the men were soldiers. When Israel came out of Egypt they were 600,000 fighting men. Abijah commanded 400,000. Jeroboam commanded 800,000 men, of whom 500,000 were slain in one battle. Some of these wars God approved, for they were for the rescue of oppressed nations, and some of them he denounced, but in all cases it was a judgment upon both victors and vanquished. David knew just what war was when he wrote in the text: 'Though I should rise against me, in this will I be confident.'"

REV. TALMAGE.

David is encouraging himself in stormy times and before approaching battle administrators to himself the consolatory. So to-day my theme is the "Alleviations of War." War is organized atrocity. It is the science of assassination. It is the convocation of all horrors. It is butchery wholesale. It is murder glorified. It is death on throne of human skeletons. It is the coffin of ascendancy. It is diabolism at a game of skulls. But war is here, and it is time now to preach of its alleviations.

First, I had an alleviation in the fact that it has consolidated the north and the south after long-continued strained relations. It is 33 years since our civil war closed, and the violences are all gone and the severities have been hushed. But ever and anon, in oration, in sermon, in newspaper editorial, in magazine article, on political stump and in congressional hall the old sectional difference has lifted its head; and for the first time within my memory or the memory of any one who hears or reads these words, the north and the south are one. By a marvelous providence the family that led in opposition to our government 30 years ago is represented at the front in this present war. Nothing else could have done the work of unification so suddenly or so completely as this conflict. At Tampa, at Chattanooga, at Richmond, and in many other places, the regiments are forming, and it will be side by side, Massachusetts and Alabama, New York and Georgia, Illinois and Louisiana, Maine and South Carolina. Northern and southern men will together unlimber the guns and rush upon the fortifications and charge upon the enemy and about the triumph. The voices of military officers who were under Sidney Johnson and Joseph Hooker will give the command on the same side. The old sectional grudges forever dead. The name of Grant on the northern side will be exchanged for the names of Grant and Lee on the same side. The veterans in northern and southern homes and asylums are stretching their rheumatic limbs to see whether they can keep step in march, and are testing their eyesight to find whether they can again look along the gun barrel to successfully take aim and fire. The old war cry of "On to Richmond!" and "On to Washington!" has become the war cry of "On to Havana!" "On to Porto Rico!" "On the Philippine Islands!" The two old rusty swords that in other days clashed at Murfreesboro and South Mountain and Atlanta are now lifted to strike down Hispanic abominations.

Another alleviation of the war is the fact that it is the most unselfish war of the ages. While the commercial rights of our wronged citizens will be vindicated, that is not the chief idea of this war. It is the rescue of hundreds of thousands of people from starvation and multimillion maltreatment. A friend who went out under the flag of the Red Cross two years ago to assuage suffering in Armenia, and who has been on the same mission, under the same flag, in Cuba, says that the sufferings in Armenia were a comedy and a farce compared with the greater sufferings of Cuba. At least 300,000 graves are calling to us to come on and remember by what process their occupants died.

It is the twentieth century crying out to the nineteenth: "Do you mean to pass down to us the curse with which you have been blasted. Or will you let me begin under new auspices and turn the island of desolation into an island Eden?"

It is a war inspired by mercy, which is an attribute in man imitative of the same attribute of God. In no other age of the world could such a war have been waged. The gospel of kindness needed to be recognized throughout Christendom in order to make such a war possible. The chief reason why most of the European nations are not now banded together against us is because they dare not take the part of that behemoth of cruelty, the Spanish government, against the crusade of mercy which our nation has started. Had it been on our part a war of conquest, a war of annexation, a war of aggrandizement, there would have been by this time enough flying squadrons coming to this country across the Atlantic to throw into panic every city on our American seaboard.

Another alleviation of this war is that it is for the advancement of the sublime principles of liberty, which will yet engirdle the earth. Not only will this war free Cuba, but it will finally free Spain. By what right does a dynasty like that stand and a corrupt court dominate a people for centuries, taxing them to death, riding in gilded chariots over the neck of a beggarly population? There are 10,000 boys in Spain growing up with more capacity to govern that nation than the weak boy now in the Madrid palace ever possess. Before this conflict is over the Spanish nation will be well on toward the time when a constitutional convention will assemble to establish a free government instead of the worn out dynasty that now afflicts the people. The liberty of all nations, transatlantic as well as cisatlantic, is not already established, is on the way and cannot be stopped.

Another alleviation is that the war opens with a great victory for the United States. It took our government four years to get over the fiasco at Bull Run. A defeat at the start of this present war would have been disheartening to the last degree, and would have invited foreign intervention to stop the war before anything practical for God and humanity had been accomplished, and would have prolonged the strife, for which we are hoping a quick termination. In the most jubilant manner let this victory of our navy be celebrated. With the story of the exploding battleship fresh in the minds of the world, it required no ordinary courage to sail into the harbor of Manila and attack the Spanish shipping. That harbor, crowded with sunken weaponry of death; to enter it was running a risk enough to make all nations shiver. But Manila is ours, and the blow has shaken to the foundation the palaces of Madrid, and for policy's sake the doubtful nations are on our side. For Commodore Dewey and all who followed him let the whole nation utter its most resounding huzzas; and more than that, let us thank the Lord of hosts for His guiding and protecting power. "Praise ye the Lord! Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord!"

Another alleviation is the fact that in this war the might is on the side of the right. Again and again have liberty and justice and suffering humanity had the odds against them. It was so when, in 1776, the 13 colonies, with no war shipping and a few undrilled and poorly clad soldiers, were brought into a contest with the mightiest navy of the earth and an army that commanded the admiration of nations. It was so when Poland was crushed. It was so when Hungary went under. It has been so during all the struggles heretofore for Cuban independence. But now it is our powerful navy against a feeble group of incompetent ships, crawling across the Atlantic ocean to meet our flotillas, which have enough guns to send them as completely under as when the Red sea submerged Pharaoh's army. It is so in these times, when only a few thousand Spaniards can reach our hemisphere, and we go out to meet them with 125,000 armed men, to be backed up speedily with 500,000 more if needed. We do not have to ask for any miracles, but only a fair shot at the ships headed this way, and time enough to demolish them. This is one of the cases in the world's history where might and right are shoulder to shoulder.

Another alleviation is in the fact that such an atrocity as the destruction of 200 lives in Havana harbor in time of peace cannot with impunity be wrought in this age of the world's civilization. The question as to who did that infernalism is too well settled to need any further discussion. But what a small crime it was compared with the systematic putting into their graves of hundreds of thousands of Cubans, or leaving them unburied for the buzzards to take care of! If Spain could destroy 200,000 men, women and children, the slaughter of 200 people was not a very great undertaking. But this one last deed will result in the liberation of Cuba and the driving of Spain from this hemisphere and the overthrow of that government, which will soon drop to pieces if it does not go down under bombardment of insulted nations. There was danger that the long-continued oppression of our neighbors in Cuba might be continued from generation to generation without sufficient protest on our part and the pronounced execration of people on both sides of the Atlantic, but that bursting volcano of destruction in the harbor of Havana fired the nations and shocked the whole civilized world. All nations will learn that such an act cannot be repeated without the anathema of all Christendom. As individual criminals must be punished for the public good, and we have for the courts of oyer and terminer, and the penitentiaries, and electric chairs, and hangman's galleys, so governments committing high crimes against God and humanity must be scourged and

hung up for the world's indignation. When in Spanish waters our battleship, looking after our commercial interests and intending nothing but quietude, was hurried into demolition, and the men on board, without time to utter one word of prayer, were dashed into the eternal world, the doom of the reigning house of Spain was pronounced in tones louder than the thunder which that night rolled out over the sea.

Another alleviation is the fact that we have a God to go to in behalf of all those of our countrymen who may be in especial exposure at the front, for we must admit the perils. It is no trifling thing for 100,000 young men to be put outside of home restraints and sometimes into evil companionship. Many of the brave of the earth are not the good of the earth. To be in the same tent with those who have no regard for God or home; to hear their holy religion sometimes slurred at; to be placed under influences calculated to make one reckless; to have no Sabbath, except such Sabbath as in most encampments amounts to no Sabbath at all; to go out from homes where all sanitary laws are observed into surroundings where questions of health are never discussed; to invade climes where pestilence holds possession; to make long marches under blistering skies; to stand on deck and in the fields under fire, at the mercy of shot and shell—we must admit that those exposed need especial care, and to the Omnipotent God we have a right to commend them, and will commend them. Until this conflict is ended let us be much in prayer for our beloved country. Do not let us depend upon the friendship of foreign nations. Our hope is in God. Out of every misfortune he has brought this nation to a better moral and financial condition, and so let us pray that he will lift us out of this valley of trouble unto a higher mountain of blessing.

Morning, noon and night let us commend this beloved land to the care of a gracious God. That He answers prayer is so certain that your religion is an hallucination if He does not answer it. Prayer that in reply to supplication the farmer boys may get home again in time to reap the harvest of next July; that our business men may return in time to prepare for a fall trade such as has never yet filled the stores and factories with customers, and that all the homes in this country now saddened by the departure of father or son many months before the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays be full of joy at the arrival of those who will for the rest of their lives have stories to tell of double-quick march, and narrow escape, and charges up the parapets, and nights set on fire with bombardment, and our flag hauled up to places from which other flags were hauled down.

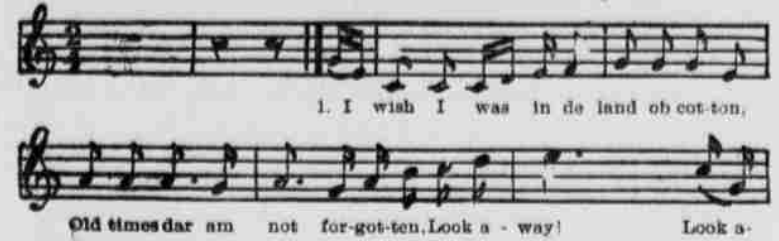
Now that we have started on the work, let us make that Spanish government get out of this hemisphere. We do not want her any more, with her injustices and barbarism, and stilettoes of cruelty hanging around the shores of this free land. She must not breathe her foul breath on our winds; she must not again redden our seas with her butcheries. I would like to see this century, which is now almost wound up, find its peroration in some mighty overthrow of tyrannies and a mighty building up of liberty and justice. Almost all the centuries have ended with some stupendous event that transformed nations and changed the map of the world. It was so at the close of the fourteenth century; it was so at the close of the fifteenth century; it was so at the close of the sixteenth century; it was so at the close of the seventeenth century; it was so at the close of the eighteenth century. May it be more gloriously so at the close of the nineteenth century! "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting to everlasting, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory." Amen, and amen.

**Jews as Soldiers.**  
In the Austria-Hungarian army, Jews fill positions from major to colonel; in Prussia and Germany, not yet. In the French army Jews are found as generals, commanders, Lambert, Franchetti, See, Salvador. A Jew as traitor to his country was never found in any army—certainly not in France; as little as a ritual murder in Tisla-Eslar as in any place in the world. Judicial murders have occurred, ritual murders, never. That the Prussians, like the German Jews in German Bohemia, have fought with valor and have covered themselves with honorable scars, have won the commendations of honor and tokens of recognition, is well known to the living generations. Blind hatred and deeply rooted prejudice may still reproach the Jews with lack of patriotism. Hatred is alienated, prejudice must disappear. Truth will prevail; it will prevail with the simple weapon taken from the arsenal of history. —Dr. Kasserling, in the Minora.

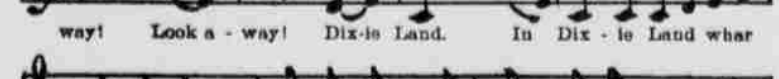
**Don't.**  
Don't mistake self-conceit for genius. Don't forget that a shallow brain often operates a fluent tongue. Don't forget that machine-made politicians seldom become statesmen. Don't trade a good wheel for a poor one because the doctor recommends a change. Don't rip the broad mantle of charity apart and make it over into a pair of bloomers. Don't forget that an insurance policy has kindled more than one large conflagration. Don't think the women who wish they had been born men are the only ones that regret it. Don't submit to the inevitable until you have positive proof that it is the inevitable. Don't judge a woman by the beauty of her hair until you find out whether it is natural or artificial.—Chicago Evening News.

## DIXIE'S LAND.

"Dixie's Land" was written by Dan Emmett in 1859 for Bryant's Minstrels. Emmett was a member of the company and was asked one Saturday to compose "a harra" walk around—something to make noise with—and bring it in Monday." The famous southern song and a place among the immortals were the result of Emmett's Sunday work.



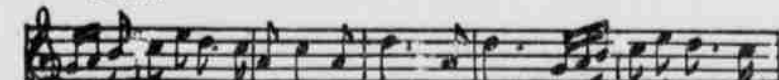
1. I wish I was in de land ob cot-ton,  
Old times dar am not for-got-ten, Look a - way! Look a - way!



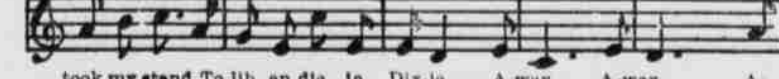
way! Look a - way! Dix-ie Land. In Dix - ie Land whar



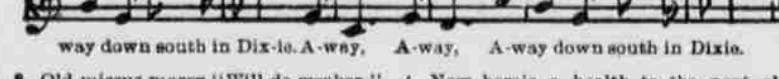
I was born in Ear - ly on one fro - ty morn - in. Look a - way! Look a - way! Look a - way! Dix - ie Land.



Den I wish I was in Dix - ie, Hoo - ray! Hoo - ray! In Dix - ie Land I'll



took my stand, To lib an die in Dix - ie, A - way, A - way, A - way down south in Dix - ie. A - way, A - way down south in Dix - ie.



8. Old missus marry "Will-de-weaver," 4. Now here's a health to the next old missus, An all de g - le dat want to kiss us; Look away! etc.

But when he put his arm around 'er He smiled as fierce as a forty pounder, Look away! etc.

5. His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaver, But dat did not seem to grab 'er; Look away! etc.

Old missus acted so foolish pake, And died for a man dat broke her heart; Look away! etc.

6. Dar's buckwheat cakes an Ingen batter, Makes you fat or a little fatter; Look away! etc.

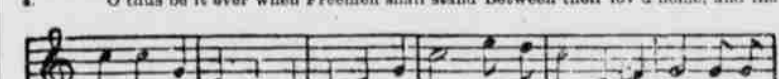
Don hoe it down an scratch your grab-bla, To Dix - ie's lan' I'm bound to straddle; Look away! etc.

## STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

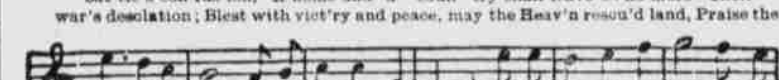
"The Star Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key, who witnessed the British attack upon Fort M'Henry in 1814 and was inspired by the sight of the star and stripes floating over the fort after firing had ceased, proclaiming an American victory.



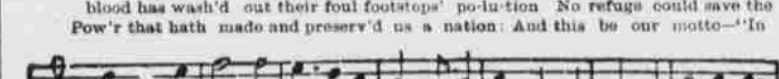
1. O say can you see by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming; Whose stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming; And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there, O say does that morning's first beam, in full glory reflect'd, now shines in the stream, 'Tis the Star Spangled Banner, O long may it wave O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave, Banner in triumph doth wave O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave, Banner in triumph shall wave O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.



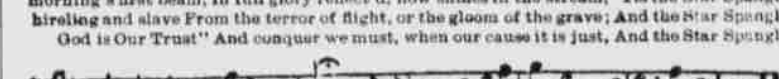
2. On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread we see, And where is that band who so vauntingly swore, That the havoc of war and the pestilence of the plagues, shall be ever when Freedom shall stand Between their lov'd home, and the



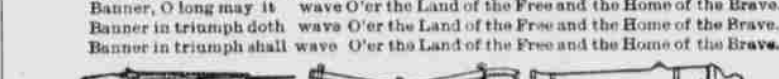
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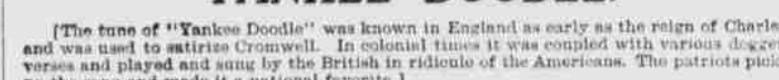
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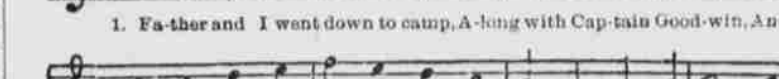
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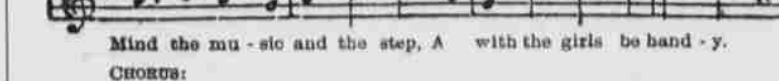
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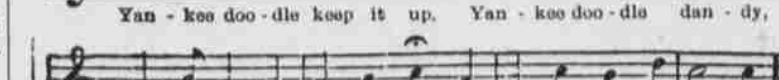
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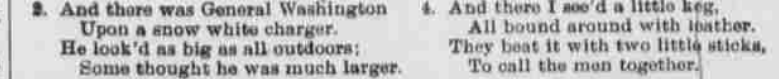
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## Public Notice

(First published May 20, 1898.)  
Is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Allen County, Kansas, will meet as a Board of Equalization, at the County Clerk's office on Monday June 6, 1898, for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of personal property in said county. All persons feeling themselves aggrieved may appear and have all errors in the returns of the Assessors corrected. The Board will be in session Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 7th of June, and will have under consideration on Monday, the returns of the Assessors for the following townships, viz: Oage, Marquette, Elmwood, Salem, Deer creek, and Ellis. On Tuesday, those for Geneva, Carlyle, Iola, Humboldt, Cottage Grove and Logan townships. And it is especially recommended and desired by the Board that the trustees of each township be present on the day their returns are considered.  
C. A. FROCK,  
County Clerk.

## Publication Notice.

(First published May 6, 1898.)  
In the District Court of Allen County, Kansas, Bertha Wiggins, Plaintiff, vs. Harry Wiggins, defendant. No. 451. said defendant, Harry Wiggins, will hereby take notice that he has been sued by the said plaintiff, Bertha Wiggins, in said court for divorce, on the grounds alleged in plaintiff's petition, that defendant has abandoned plaintiff for more than one year, and that he has grossly neglected his duty toward her; and that if said defendant does not answer the petition of plaintiff by the 17th day of June, 1898, the allegations of said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered for divorce accordingly.  
BERTHA WIGGINS, Plaintiff.  
Attest: H. M. MILLER,  
Clerk District Court. 21 25

## Notice of Final Settlement.

(First published May 12, 1898.)  
State of Kansas, Allen County, ss.  
In the Probate court in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of James L. Wood, deceased.  
Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid estate are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, as administrator of said estate, shall apply to the Probate Court, in and for said county sitting at the Court House, in Iola, county of Allen, State of Kansas, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1898, for a final hearing and settlement of said estate.  
MAY M. WOODS, Administratrix  
of the estate of James L. Wood, deceased.

## Sheriff's Sale.

(First published April 15, 1898.)  
The State of Kansas, Allen County, ss.  
In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, sitting in and for Allen County, State of Kansas.  
Maude M. Miller, plaintiff, vs. No. 450.  
Mary A. Ballard, et al. defendant.  
By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I will on Monday, May 10th, A. D. 1898, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Iola, Allen County, State of Kansas, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: The north one-half (1/2) of the northeast quarter (1/4) and the southeast quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28) in township twenty-two (22) of range twenty-three (23) of range nineteen (19) in Allen County, Kansas; also a tract of land situated in said county and State described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-eight (28) in township twenty-two (22) of range nineteen (19) running thence west eighty-eight and one-eighth (88 1/8) rods, thence south one hundred and sixty (160) rods, thence east eighty and one-eighth (80 1/8) rods, thence north forty (40) rods, thence southeast to a point twenty-five (25) rods north of the southeast corner of said section, thence east and following the line of said section, containing 77 1/2 acres. Said lands and tenements will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.  
H. ROBERT,  
Sheriff of Allen County, Kansas.  
Sheriff's office, Iola, Kansas, April 15, 1898.  
A. H. CAMPBELL, Atty for plaintiff.

## Publication Notice.

(First published May 12, 1898.)  
State of Kansas, Allen County, ss.  
In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, sitting in and for Allen County, State of Kansas.  
Narcissa Ewing et al. Defendants.  
By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I will on Monday, May 10th, A. D. 1898, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Iola, Allen County, State of Kansas, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: The South East quarter (1/4) of the South West quarter (1/4) of Section Twenty-seven (27) in the North East quarter (1/4) of Section Thirty-four (34) in Township Twenty-two (22) of Range Twenty (20) of Range nineteen (19) in Allen County, State of Kansas. Said lands and tenements will be sold without appraisalment to satisfy said order of sale.  
H. ROBERT,  
Sheriff of Allen County, Kansas.  
Sheriff's office, Iola, Kansas, April 15th, 1898.  
OSCAR FOUST & SON, att'ys for Plt.

## Sheriff's Sale.

(First published April 15, 1898.)  
The State of Kansas, Allen County, ss.  
In the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, sitting in and for Allen County, State of Kansas.  
Kate L. Malone, Plaintiff, vs.

Narcissa Ewing et al. Defendants.  
By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court, in the above entitled cause, and to me directed and delivered, I will on Monday, May 10th, A. D. 1898, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Iola, Allen County, State of Kansas, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate, to-wit: The South East quarter (1/4) of the South West quarter (1/4) of Section Twenty-seven (27) in the North East quarter (1/4) of Section Thirty-four (34) in Township Twenty-two (22) of Range Twenty (20) of Range nineteen (19) in Allen County, State of Kansas. Said lands and tenements will be sold without appraisalment to satisfy said order of sale.  
H. ROBERT,  
Sheriff of Allen County, Kansas.  
Sheriff's office, Iola, Kansas, April 15th, 1898.  
OSCAR FOUST & SON, att'ys for Plt.

## Sheriff's Sale Under Execution.

(First published April 22, 1898.)  
State of Kansas, Allen County, ss.  
James Bennett, vs. No. 430.  
G. W. Bradshaw.  
By virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, issued out of the Seventh Judicial District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for Allen County, in said State, I will, on Monday, May 20th, A. D. 1898, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the County House door in Iola, in the county and state aforesaid, at public sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following described real estate:  
Commencing at a point on the south line of the north east quarter (1/4) of the north east quarter (1/4) of section thirty-four (34) in township twenty-four (24) of range eighteen (18); fifty (50) feet east of the Southern Kansas Railroad right of way, running thence east fifty (50) feet, thence north one hundred thirty-eight (138) feet, thence west fifty (50) feet, thence south one hundred thirty-eight (138) feet to place of beginning, in Allen County, Kansas. Said property levied on, and to be sold as the property of the above named defendant.  
H. ROBERT, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's office Iola, Kan., April 22, 1898.  
A. H. CAMPBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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